

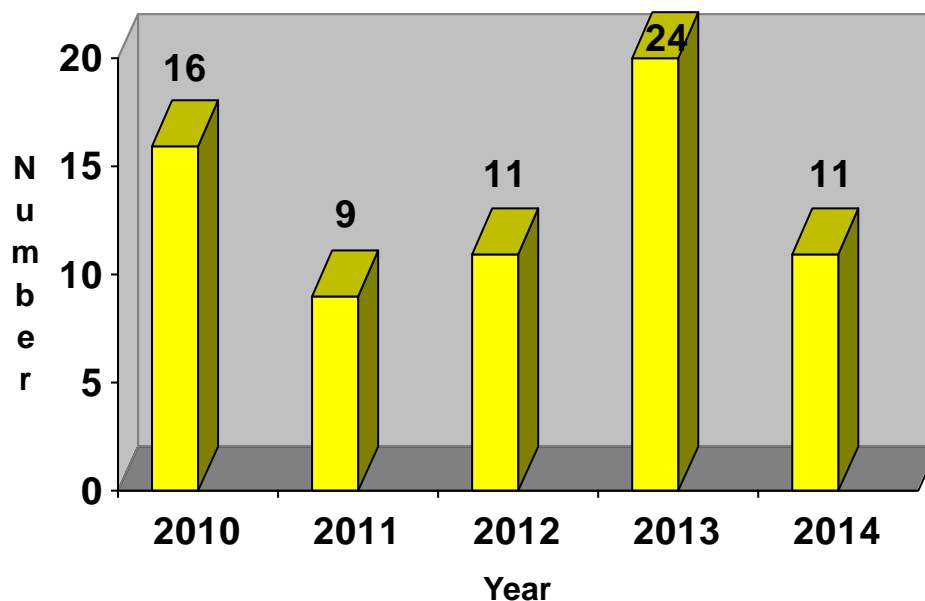
District of Columbia
Department of Health
Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation
Data Management and Analysis Division
899 N. Capitol Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002

August, 2016

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2014

Fatal work injuries totaled 11 in 2014 for the District of Columbia, according to the District of Columbia Department of Health's Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The 2014 count is consistent with the total in 2012. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals were the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities during 2014 in the District of Columbia, with five deaths or 45 percent. The service providing industry accounted for 45 percent of the total workplace fatalities in the District of Columbia.

Chart 1. Fatal Occupational Injuries in the District of Columbia, 2010-2014



Key Characteristics of Fatal Work Injuries in 2014 in the District of Columbia:

- Men (11) accounted for all of the work-related fatalities in the District of Columbia in 2014. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals made up the majority of these fatalities.¹
- Five of the 11 fatalities were caused by violence and other injuries by persons or animals.²
- Workers from both the 55-64 year age group and the 65 and over age group accounted for three work-related fatalities each for a total of six work-related fatalities in the District of Columbia, representing 27.5 percent for each age group or a total of 55% of the work-related fatalities in the District of Columbia in 2014; two of the 11 fatal workplace injuries in the 65 and over age group occurred due to violence and other injuries by persons or animals.
- Nine of the workers who died on-the-job in the District of Columbia worked for wages and salaries. Service providing incidents (which include trade, transportation, and utilities) and violence and other injuries by persons or animals accounted for five of these deaths.³
- Sixty-four percent of the workers who died on-the-job were White, non-Hispanic.
- Two self-employed workers died in 2014.⁴

TECHNICAL NOTES

Background of the Program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI program uses diverse state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

Beginning with 2009 data, the CFOI program began classifying industry using the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2007). Industry data from 2003 to 2008 were classified using the NAICS 2002. NAICS 2007 includes revisions across several sectors. The most significant revisions are in the information sector, particularly within telecommunications. For more information, go to <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

For technical information about and definitions for the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site here: http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_a1.htm.

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

² Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

³ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁴ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.